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*Industrial Home Work in Massachusetts.* By the DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH, WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION. (Studies in Economic Relations of Women, Vol. VII.) Boston: Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxxi + 191. \$0.80.

This is a report of an inquiry into the conditions of industrial home work, by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. The study forms the seventh volume in a series of "Studies in Economic Relations of Women." It was prepared under the direction of Dr. Amy Hewes. The object in view was to ascertain facts and conditions of home work in their relation to the workers, the industries, and the public.

Information was secured from 831 establishments, of which 284 were found to be giving out homework. The industries embraced were wearing apparel, jewelry and silverware, paper goods, and celluloid goods, as well as numerous others of less importance. The investigation shows that over 50 per cent of the home workers receive less than eight cents an hour for their work. This, however, does not represent the sole means of support in the majority of cases. The employment is shown to be very irregular, less than one-half of the workers having been occupied on home work for nine months or more of the year. A large percentage of the home workers is made up of children and of married women. Home work was found not to be confined to the congested tenement districts, and living conditions in the homes visited were generally good.

The Preface includes a summary of the *Report on Industrial Home Work* made to the State Board of Labor and Industries in January, 1915. In one of the appendices is a very comprehensive bibliography on home work in general, and in the various countries.

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*Trusts, Pools, and Corporations.* By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. xxxiii + 868. \$2.75.

The revised edition of Mr. Ripley's text contains some 400 pages of additional material not to be found in the first edition, published in 1905. A large part of this space is devoted to a discussion of the facts concerning the combination in the steel industry in connection with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in July, 1915. The finance and investment policy of the steel corporation is dealt with extensively, and it is shown that excellent transportation facilities, as well as the large ore holdings, form the basis for the monopolistic character of the company. The reports of the United States Commissioner of Corporations for 1909 and 1913, respectively, concerning the tobacco trust and the International Harvester Company, occupy two full chapters of the new text. The history of the tobacco company and its ultimate combination and monopoly policies are given in detail. The International Harvester

Company's command over capital is set forth as one of the main factors in securing for the combination the great power which it possessed. The history and interpretation of the Sherman Antitrust law, by Mr. Ripley himself, and the recent Supreme Court decisions relating to the application of it in several instances, constitute a considerable material not presented in the first edition. Professor Francis Walker's reports on "The German Steel Syndicate" and "The Law Concerning Monopolistic Combinations in Continental Europe" occupy two chapters, and give the reader a very good idea of the comparative status of combinations in Germany and in the United States.

In general the new edition brings together the more recent documentary material bearing on the subject of trusts, and offers editorial interpretation and comment which is very valuable in throwing light on the present standing of combinations.

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*The Diplomacy of the War of 1914: The Beginnings of the War.* By ELLERY C. STOWELL. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. xvii+728. \$5.00.

To one seeking a comparatively unbiased treatment and analysis of the documentary evidence pertaining to the beginnings and immediate causes of the present European war, this book offers an abundance of interesting material.

Mr. Stowell intersperses his treatment of the official negotiations with editorial comments which purport to be a neutral interpretation of the various diplomatic exchanges. Pertinent extracts from the various published papers of the belligerent nations are set down in connection with the several phases of the war's inception. The value of the book lies largely in the fact that the author has effected a unique selection of these extracts and has carefully concentrated them in such a manner that they have a direct bearing upon the subject under consideration.

A careful tracing of the development of the European alliances, and a brief survey of recent European history, including the motives which actuated the formation of these alliances, forms a fitting background for the consideration of the immediate causes of the war's outbreak.

Although Mr. Stowell claims to be wholly unbiased in his treatment of this subject, the casual observer cannot peruse the book without a feeling that special emphasis has been laid upon those bits of evidence which seem to point to Germany's guilt.

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*Justice in War Time.* By BERTRAND RUSSELL. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. ix+243. \$1.00.

This is a collection of essays all of which, except the last two, have appeared in various magazines. The surest means of peace lies, according to Mr. Russell, in passive resistance to all aggression. He thinks, however, that as the nations are at present constituted they are not sufficiently civilized to